COL. W. H. KNAUSS, OF OHIO, CLOSE TO SOUTHERNERS' HEARTS.

Despite the Opposition and Criticism of Sectional Prejudice He Decorated Year After Year the Graves of Brave Confederate Soldiers Who Were Buried in Columbus



REV. J. HEWITT.

an ex-Union soldier and officer, has placed himself very close to the hearts of Southern people, by taking the lead in strew-

he memorial exercises at Camp Chase federate Cemetery, Columbus, O., last lay, which was Decoration-Day in that

John Hewlit, chaplain of the Ohio Confederate Veterans, No. 181, at bus, who was a corporal in the h Florida Regiment during the

the piece of ground purchased by the government, search was made for this chart, and with it were found the original notes of the surveyor, and also a list of the names of the men in the order in which they were buried. The chart, the notes. and other data are so complete that it is god other data are so complete that it is possible in most instances for a practical surveyor to locate the exact spot where the remains of any particular Confederate lie. This fact may prove a source of great satisfaction, even at this late day, to many

living relatives of the deceased, who know that their soldier fathers, husbands, sons or brothers died and were buried at Camp Chase, but do not know the exact spot where their remains lie.

A HUGE, QUEER BOULDER.

Near this spot made sacred by holding the ashes of heroes was found a huge rough boulder which seems to bear no relation to the geological formation about it. Some passing glacier of long ago must have brought it from a distant clime and dropped it there, leaving it a stranger in a strange land, as a Jonely witness to some mighty struggle of na-ture in by-gone days. What more fitting

mark the place where lay the bones of the unknown men who engaged in a struggle of such gigantic proportions as our civil war was? Men who encountered such rough experience as characterized heroes of a lost cause! No pillar of polished marble could tell the story of these soldiers' struggles so well. Hence when soldiers of the war of 1861-'65 in this en

determined to supplement the exercises in the Federal Cemetery, on Decoration Day, with like ceremonies in the lonely soldier, tried to dissuade her, saying that public sentiment would be against it, and that he could not afford to be identified with it because of the odium that would attach to him. Nevertheless, gathering all the flowers she could find, she, with her two daughters, all of them closely veiled went in a closed carriage The incident was re-

Accordingly, on subsequent, Decoration Days a watch was set at Camp Chase, and the identity of the velled woman About this time, in spit. was discovered. About this time, in spite of threats of interference, Mrs. Gay Ide, nee Caskey, formerly of Richmond, Va., joined Mrs. Briggs in her visits to the cemetery. Hearing of threats of interference with the plans of these ladies Opposition only bred friend Captain Alibright secured from Mr. Henry tions, chiefly because he withheld his name. And thus was aroused the in-terest of the Union veteran, Colonel W. H. Knauss, of McCov Post, G. A. R., wh Captain Allbright, which resulted in a visit by the former to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Briggs for the purpose of verifying the

by Camp Chase Cemetery and observed that it was overgrown with weeds, briars underbrush. Stopping to survey the e more carefully, his thoughts swept tly backward through the vista of more than thirty years since those graves were made, thrilling his soul with visions of days when his comrades in blue solemnly laid the mortal remains of men in gray, one by one, and side by side, in the growing rows of graves now left untended and unmarked. The thought occurred to him that the war was over, that the North that the war was over; that the North and the South were again united under and the South were again united under the Stars and Stripes; that the men whose bones slept there, though unknown, were not foreigners, but freemen and soldiers of the same country, entitled to recogni-tion as Americans, having passed the su-preme test of manhood by measuring swords with their equals in defence of principles to which they had dedicated their lives and fortunes. He then re-solved to make those graves his care. In 1896 he caused to be erected over the 1896 he caused to be erected over the monument an arch of wood, surmounted by a cross of the same material, and had painted on the south face of the apex of the arch the word "Americans." Each year since, accompanied by kindred monument could have been chosen to spirits, representatives of both the Blu

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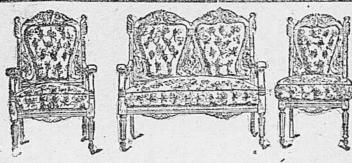
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and the Gray, the number increasing each year. Colonel Knauss has crowned the monument, wreathed the arch and the cross, and strewn the graves with flowers, some sent from Southern States and others purchased with money by Southern friends, the ceremonies generally including addresses from both the Blue and the Gray, characterized by expressions of the highest honor to the memory of the Confederate dead.

MANY OBSTACLES.

Truth requires to say that as the pioneer in these public acts, exhibiting the forget-ting and the forgiving spirit, Colonel Knauss has had much prejudice and many Knauss has had much prejudice and many obstacles to overcome. At first, though his loyalty to the cause for which he fought and bled was never questioned, the consistency of his conduct was. Most of those who witnessed the proceedings the first year were not people who sympathized with him, but who wondered at his courage and what would come of it. Of the few Confederates residing in Columbus only two or three at first joined in the decoration of their comrades' graves lost they should be denounced as disloyal and suffer in their business affairs. Each year, however, a more favorable sentiment grew up, until the war with Spain removed all cause for doubt as to the attitude of Confederates toward the flag.

penitentiary. With these also was the Confederate Glee Club, of Louisville, com-Grand Army men in particular. interesting occasion Colonel Young was given the place of honor. His address between the people, and especially on common interest in the honor of the old soldiers of the North and South, of our common flag. Following him came Judge David F. Pugh, of Columbus, de-partment commander of the Grand Army in Ohlo, who delivered an equally master-ly address in the same vein, emphasizing the readiness of all right thinking people in the North to do all in their power to obliterate all sectional feeling, and to treat as loyal brothers those who once wore the gray. The Glee Club rendered martial songs of the Southland, very appropriately punctuating them with such patriotic airs as the National Hymn the Star Spangled Banner, in which the voice of the blue and the gray blended as if in the presence of the dead to pledge each other in loyalty and friendship. A hundred or more school children also took part in the singing, and the feeling seemed to prevail that the one spot on all the earth from which all political as well as all personal animosities should be entirely excluded is the grave-yard.

GRATEFUL TEARS. In May, 1899, the American Water Works Association held its annual convention in Columbus. Among other plans for the asspitible entertainment of the Confederates, Colonel Knauss arranged a visit to Camp Chase Cemetery, and kindly dis-posed citizens furnished their private carriages for the ride. On reaching the ceme-tery they found that Colonel Knauss' wife had preceded them with cut flowers which she had laid on the monument, and with small pot flowers ready for planting in a space prepared for the purpose in front of the monument. In this presence Col-onel Knauss-made å brief statement as to what had been done in past years for the care of the graves, and how the blue and gray had vied with each other for several years in doing honor to the memory of the heroes buried there. Filled with emo-tion which forced tears from every eye, the Confederate, one after another, poured out their hearts in gratitude to one who out their nears in gratuate to the had braved public opinion, and made it possible for them to do for their dead comrades in Northern graves what Union soldiers have long been doing for their dead comrades in Southern graves.

The relevancy of what has been said is in this: That the ground in which those Confederate soldiers are buried was purchased, is still owned by, and therefore is still rightly the care of the United States still rightly the care of the United States government, That two Union soldiers, governors of Ohlo, one afterwards President and the other afterwards a United States Senator, set an example of respect for the memory of dead Confederates which others might well follow. Yet others were slow to follow their example with regard to the Confederates buried at Comp. Chase Perhans the first person to Camp Chase. Perhaps the first person to do so was Rev. Louisiana Ransburg Briggs, who still resides not far from the

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THE BOXERS WILL NOT RESPECT RANK

The Christians are Not the Only Ones in Danger in China.

MR. RICHARD'S STATEMENT.

The Beautiful "Feast of Roses" to be Held in Manheim, Pennysivania,

NEW YORK, June 9 .- Special .- "The 'Boxers' in China understand the presen government's wish, and I would not be surprised to learn they are is secret conference with the authorities. Further more, somebody outside of China must de something at once, or the murders will not end with native Christians and a fev stray missionaries. The lives of hun dreds of Chinese of the first rank in position, education, and wealth are in danger and will be sacrificed, unless China is

compelled to save them." -The Rev. Timothy Richard, just here from Shanghai, has long been honorary secretary of a Britsh society for the difamong the Chinese. He has mate relations with men of the ical and social rank in the empi e in touch with the reformers replaced and humiliated when the turn of affairs put into power the Empress Dow-ager. He is in this country and in Engager. He is in this country and in an endeavor to induce the gov-ernments to propose to Russia, Germany, and France a combined note to China up in the subject of the treatment of these

LIKELY PUT TO DEATH.

The Rev. Mr. Richards says it is more than likely that the Emperor has been other leading men have gone the same way. He knows some of them have been robbed of their fortunes, others sent into exile, and all of them humiliated in all possible ways. Speaking of recent Chinese history, the Rev. Mr. Richard

"Five years ago there was formed in China a society whose membership spread in three years from Peking to the capi-tals of all the provinces, and numbered among its promoters are Emperor, the Prime Minister, and several leading vice roys and governors. It had for its aim the modernizing of China. It expressed the opinion that old methods, while well the opinion that old methods, while well enough in their time, would not do for China, if China were to keep pace with other nations. It advocated many reforms in education, in religion, in society, and in material progress. It was open to western ideas, and did me the honor to make me one of its advisers.

"The reform edicts which it issued, and which astonished the world by their exhibition of readiness to adopt new ideas.

bition of readiness to adopt new ideas represented the best thought of China. Responding the them, great syndicates were formed in Europe and America for the building of railways and the development of the vast resources of the empire. It seemed as if the day of deliverance was

"Into the midst of this wonderful awakening came the appeal of the con-servative party in China, alarmed at the servative party in China, alarmed at the progress of reform ideas. The appeal was addressed to the Dowager Empress, a woman of a million, a born ruler, a stateswoman the equal of almost any man or woman who ever lived. Coming into a little power, she assumed a good deal more, and is now the despot of China. Whether the Emperor is alive or not I do not know. One can hear in China that he is and that ne is not. But I know that 100,000 taels are offered for know that 100,000 taels are offered for the capture of one of the chief reformers, Kang You Wel. This man is, to my own knowledge, one of the progressive men of the world, and has been, in my opinion, guilty of nothing worthy of punishment. FOR FOREIGN AID.

"In their dire discress these reformers have appealed to us again and again for Shall the foreign Powers stand by and see their friends hounded out of their homes and out of the country? I think the western nations ought to unite in a representation to the Chinese Gov-ernment that they desire to uphold the integrity, of its empire, and to again give it a chance to adapt itself to modern requirements. This representation should, with emphasis, set forth that China must stop persecuting, perhaps murdering, her native reformers.

of one of the greatest movements of any time. They are friendly to foreign nations, and stand ready, if given the opportunity, to develop their country, and thus to increase trade with all outside nations. In China reside one-fourth of he human race. Apart from the com-paratively few millions who live on the eucoast, the entire population speaks one

been there, you cannot appreciate the terrible force of the hatred which these 'Boxers' have for foreigners. 'She devils' is not nearly strong enough a term. There appears to be a crisis in China, similar

WANT A CHURCH

iums, it is said, that will seat hit undred. This number will cover the hundred. This number will cover the 40 delegates, and all required visitors at all times. There is nothing heard in favor of reducing the number of delegates. All admit that such course is impossible if it were desirable. The late body was not found unwelldy. Methodists of the type of Bishop Vincent—those who, while not exactly liturgists, are in favor of greater dignity and seemliness in public worship. solemn service ought to take place in a

Assignments of Methodist Bishops for Assignments of Meltodist Bisnops for the autumn annual conferences to begin on August 2d, send Bishop Hamilton to Southern California and to Arizona and New Mexico; Bishop Moore to the three China conferences; and Bishop, Vincent to the nine conferences of Continental Europe. The last named is to sail at once, to be first conference compa in Milan on. rope. The last named is to sail at once, for his first conference opens in Milan on the 20th of the current month. It was the expectation that Bishop Moore would take the Zurich residence, but Bishop Vincent expressed a desire for it, and his wish was acceded to. He is to reside abroad until 190t. Not a single note of complaint has been heard in public over the exercise of power by the Committee on Episcopacy, in presuming for the first time in the history of American Methodism to dictate to the Bishops where they should reside. Changes required to be made are known in at least two instances. should reside. Changes required to be made are known in at least two instances to have worked hardship to bishops involved, but new and old members of the Board of Bishops are accepting new conditions without grumbling.

GIANT IN METHODISM.

American Methodism has at this moment a single mind in control to as large extent as ever the Roman Catholic Church had one mind in its control. The master mind of Methodism is possessed by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the "Christian Advocate" of New York. Meth-odist Bishops assign Methodist pastors to charges, and as their name implies, they superintend the affairs of the denomination. But the General Conference Committee on Episcopacy assigns the bishops.
More than that, it makes and retires them.
And the Rev. Dr. Buckley is chairman
of that committee. He is also its dominating power. A small man in stature, owing nature nothing of gratitude for the physique she bestowed upon him, he rules the Methodism of to-day by the strength of his intellect. There is no complaint heard. Rather Methodism takes pride, and since the late General Conference the remark is being heard in many quarters that he is by far the greatest man Methodism-English or American-has ever produced. He could have been elected a bishop several conferences ago, but he prefers to edit a periodical from New York and adit General Conferences. New York, and edit General Conferences New York, and edit General Conferences from the floor and the committee-raom. Writers of religious histories are putting down that in the year 1909 the Rev. Dr. Buckley is not the Pope, but the glant of American Methodism.

Congregational churches of the whole country. The cause is not doctrinal, but administrative; that is, over methods employed to accomplish the purposes of "Apart from Christian considerations, and the obligations resting for that reason upon Christendom to interfere to save their lives, these reformers are the leaders on meant office or emoluments. The feeldenomination.

ing appears to be that denominational machinery all right in its day, perhaps, needs in this day to be overhauled and modernized. In the matter of theologidish precisely the same thing. Doctrinal things theological, reversed their former positions—changed places, so that Hartford stands now where Yale once did. Plans are under discussion for one faculty to conduct both institutions. Nothing has been decided, but the churches

demand that something be done.

Along general educational lines Congregational churches are equally critical. In
Ohio they are telling Oberlin and the
Western Reserve that they ought to
unite. If it is absurd under present conditions to maintain two theological schools in Connecticut, it is equally so to endow two Congregational colleges in Ohlo. Presidents of these institutions, in their att least, federation must come. Marri-etta College, which wants Professor Perry, of Hurtford, for its president, is

that that word is federation. TIME AND MONEY WASTED.

The dissatisfaction of Congregational the Antilles, four in the South, and s Congregationalists of Vermont recently sent a suggestion to their co-religionists in all other States favoring two meetings each year for the benevolent boards, three each spring in the West, and three each fall in the East, or vice versa. At its session a fortnight since the Michigan Congregational body amended the Vermont suggestion to one annual meeting, the aim being to save cost and increase interest. There is confusion on the part nterest. There is contusion on the particular featureness about remitting funds, and of churches about remitting funds, and there is agitation just now in favor of one treasurer for all Congregational boards. Complaint is made of the great number of administrative officials. The movement is in favor of larger unity of movement is in the different societies, federa-action by the different societies, federa-tion of work in the different fields, and a central body which shall be close to and heed the voice of the churches, and also and modernize denominational methods all around. Congregational leaders are

discussing these matters everywhere.

Four chartered ships, three salling from
New York and one from Boston, will car-New York and one from Boson, wit carry the Christian Endeavorers abroad to attend the World Endeavor Convention in London, and to travel more or less extensively on the Continent. Pennsylvanians are to sail by the "Trave" on July 7th. They number between 500 and 600, but the ship was chartered by Pennsylvania. Endeavorers some Indiana Virginian Control of the Cont vania Endeavorers, some Indiana, Vir-ginia and Missouri Endeavorers make up the party. Cincinnati and Baltimore En-deavorers join the New York ship load sailing on the "Main" on July 3d. Endeavorers from west of Chicago are to spend Sunday, July 1st, in that city, and travel by special train on the following day to Boston, sailing form there on the "Saale" on July 3d. They will not be able to attend a reception which is to be given by Boston Endeavorers in Fremont Temple on the evening of July 2d. The Boston party, gotten up by the United Society, is made up largely of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Massachusetts Endeavorers, about one-half the sailing on the "Main" on July 3d. chusetts Endeavorers, about one-half the number sailing from New York by the 'City of Rome. "City of Rome." Elaborate times are planned for the afternoons and evenings of the days aboard all of these ships, to include addresses, conferences and relig-ious meetings of many forms. American Endeavorers are saying English co-relig-ionists are slow, for to date scarcely a hint of the programme has reached these shores.

ACTORS' ALLIANCE.

The Actors' Church Alliance, which is just one year old, has 363 chaplains who belong to all principal religious bodies, belong to all principal religious bodies, and 378 paid members. Calendars of church services have been posted in all the theatres of Very general dissatisfaction obtains in ada to Texas. The Alliance is making effort to put a stop to Sunday performances in theatres, which actors claim are the result of avaricious managers; to establish a better understanding and closer rela-tions between the Church and the theatre

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to preach the sermon on Trinity Sunday upon the occasion of the blessing of the new Holy Trinity Church, on the reservation of the United States Military Academy. It will be remembered that Secretary of Was Lawsen to the Church of the Churc of War Lamont gave permission for the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel on the West Point reservation, and that General Alger confirmed the act. A protest having been made

> same. That settled the matter until Congress was appealed to, and that body passed the law pretically without opposition. The new chapel is French Gothic and cost \$20,000. On the same Sunday that is called "Children's Day" in thousands of churches all over the country, there will be he'd in the Zion Lutheran Church, in

on which the church building stands.

Manheim was founded by a German nobleman named Baron Stiegel, who had left the old country when a young man twenty years old, and had brought his inheritance to this country for investment. He first settled in Philadelphia, where he became interested in the manuwhere he became interested in the manu-facture of stoves. In a short time he Company, and purchased over seven ht dred acres of land where Manheim, Pa., now stands. The iron industries were now stands. The fron industries were removed to the new site and Baron Stiegel himself laid out the town which has been built as planned by him.

INSTRUCTED HIS MEN.

the Bible. At that time there was an church in the place. In 1770 the Baron's religious work had so grown that he con-sidered it advisable that a church be built in the town, and he, therefore, gave land sufficient for the purpose, the same land that it now occupied by the Zion Lutheran Church. In the old deed, which is still preserved, the considera-tion for the transfer of the property is tion for the transfer of the property is named as five shillings, which was the smallest amount for which the transfer could legally be made, and "the annual rental of one red rose in the month of June to me or my descendants forever whenever legally demanded." What poetical fancy it was that impelled the insertion of the quoted clause in the deed

will probably never be known.

As it has turned out, that one provision in the deed of the church property is the culy thing that has kept the name of Baron Stiegel before men, for the latter years of his life were spent in much poorer circumstances than the former. He is said to have been extravagant and eccentric, although a true Christian nobleman, and his wealth was dispelled nobleman, and his wealth was dispended by his generosity coupled with bad invest-ments, and he sank so low financially as to be imprisoned for debt. He was re-leased by the good offices of some of his friends, but could not satisfy his creditors and was compelled to make a scanty living by teaching the children of his former employes.

Only twice during the lifetime of the Baron was the rose rental for the church property demanded by him and paid by the Church, and for many years after his death, in 1783, the matter was forgotten. for the early nineties the old church was torn down in order that a larger one might be built and the old deed was discovered. Inquiries were made for the descendants of the Baron, and every year since some representative of the family has gone in the month of June to the church at Manheim and received the beautiful token provided for in the deed of the property. The service is always very interesting, and not only it the rental paid with appropriate cere-monies, but the memory of Earon Stiegel monies, but the memory of Earon Stiegel is honored and his good works recalled.

the diseased portion of the ear. There

ness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of fen are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but a inflammation condition,